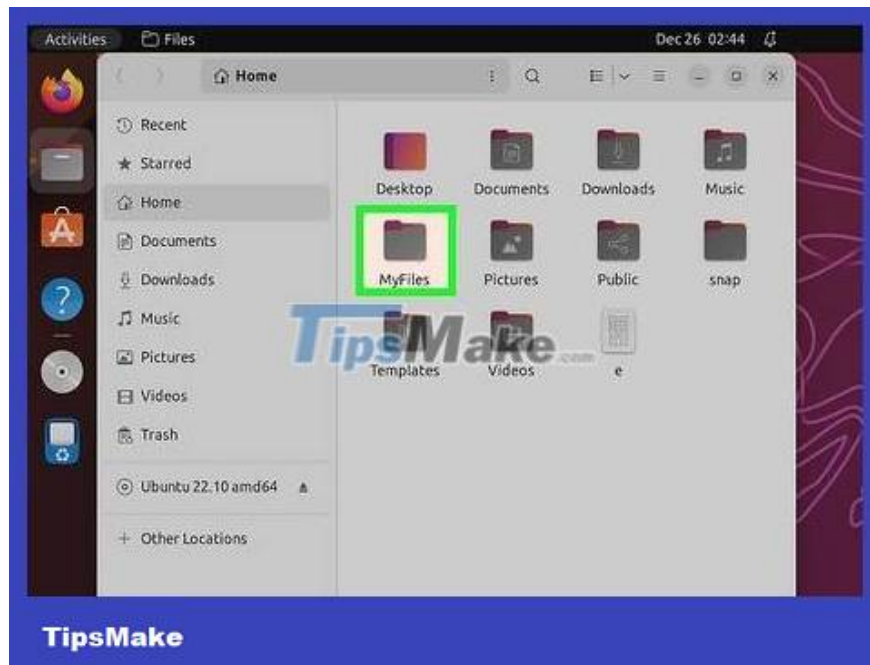


# How to Create ISO Files on Linux

Today's TipsMake will show you how to turn multiple files into one ISO file on a Linux computer. You need to use the Linux command line to do it.

## Create ISO files from multiple files



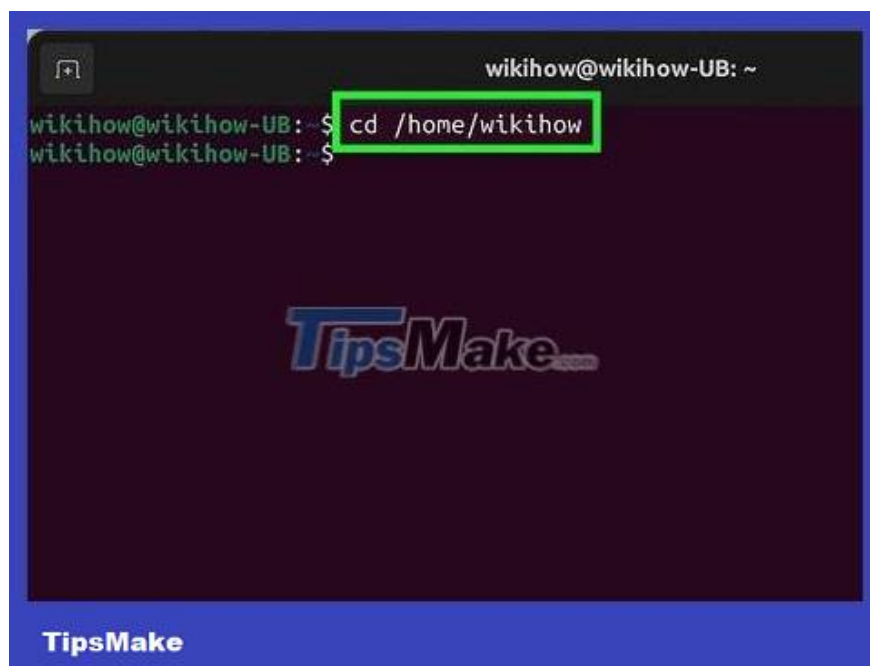
**Collect ISO files into the main directory.** Place any files you want to convert into ISO files into a folder inside your **home** directory .



**Open Terminal.** Open **Menu** , then click **Terminal** to open. The Terminal application is a way for you to access the command line similar to Command Prompt on Windows or Terminal on Mac.

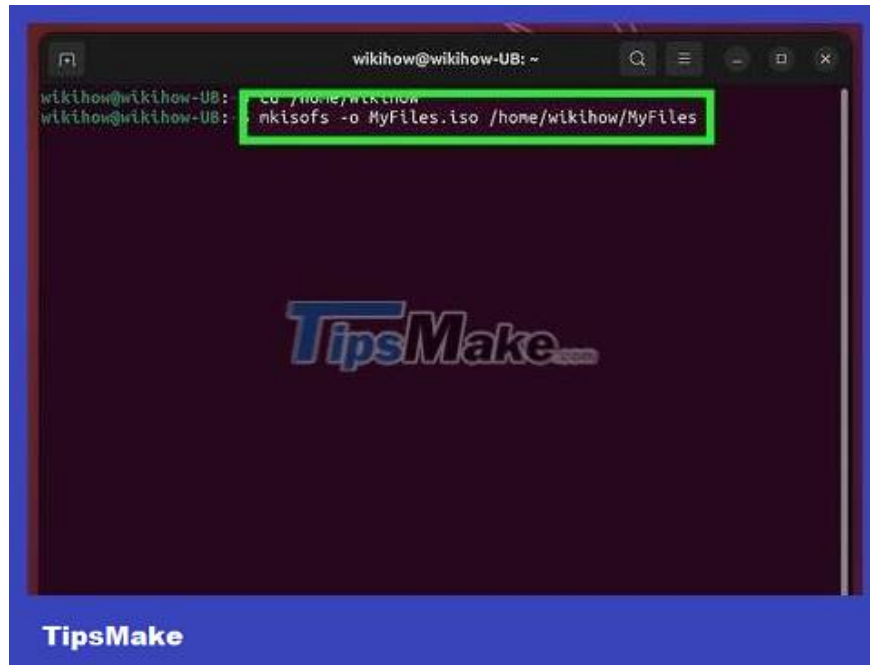
Linux distributions have different arrangements, so you need to find the Terminal application in a certain folder in the **Menu** section .

You may need to find Terminal on your desktop, or in the toolbar at the top/bottom of the screen.



**Enter the "change directory" command.** Please type `cd /home/username/`(replace your username with **username** ) then press ? Enter. Your current directory will be changed to your **home** directory .

For example, if your username is "potato" then the command to enter is `cd /home/potato/`.

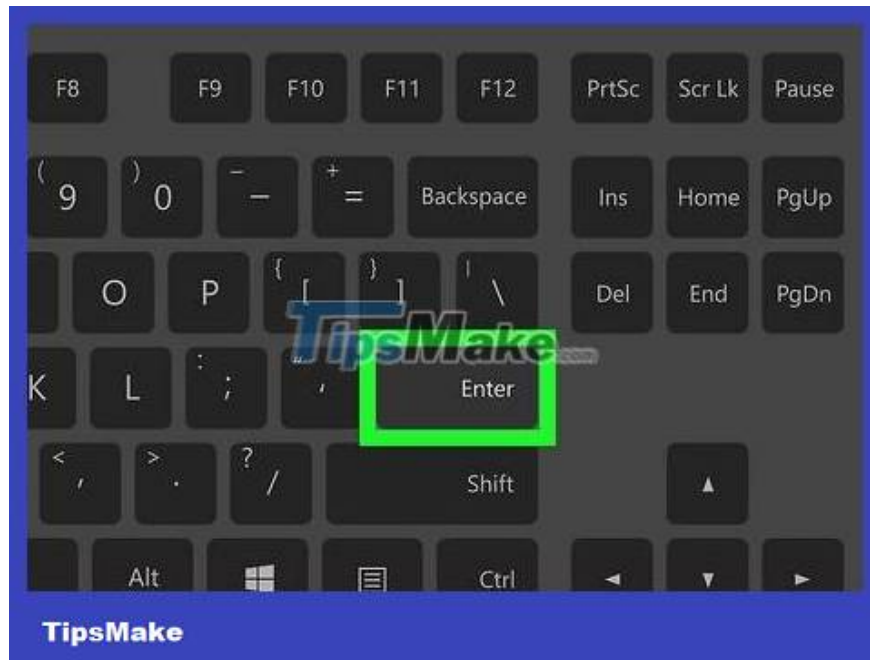


**Enter the command to create an ISO file.** Type `mkisofs -o destination-filename.iso /home/username/folder-name`, making sure to replace "destination-filename" with the name you want to give the ISO file and replace "folder-name" with the name of the folder where the component files are stored.

For example, to create an ISO file named "blueberry" from the files in the "pie" folder, you type `mkisofs -o blueberry.iso /home/username/pie`.

File and directory names are case-sensitive, so you need to make sure you capitalize what needs to be capitalized.

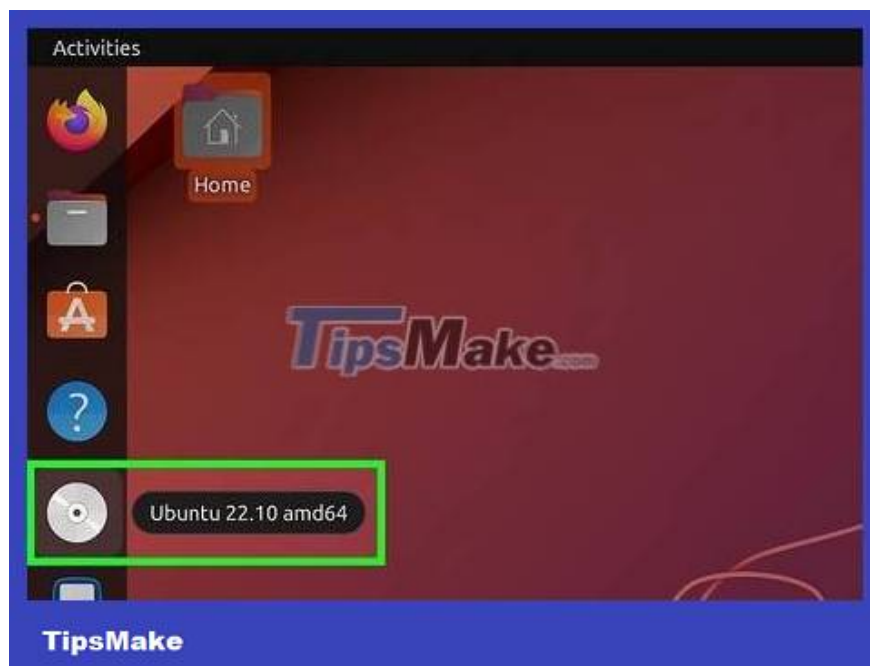
If you want a multi-word name, add an underscore between the words (for example, "blueberry pie" will become "blueberry\_pie").



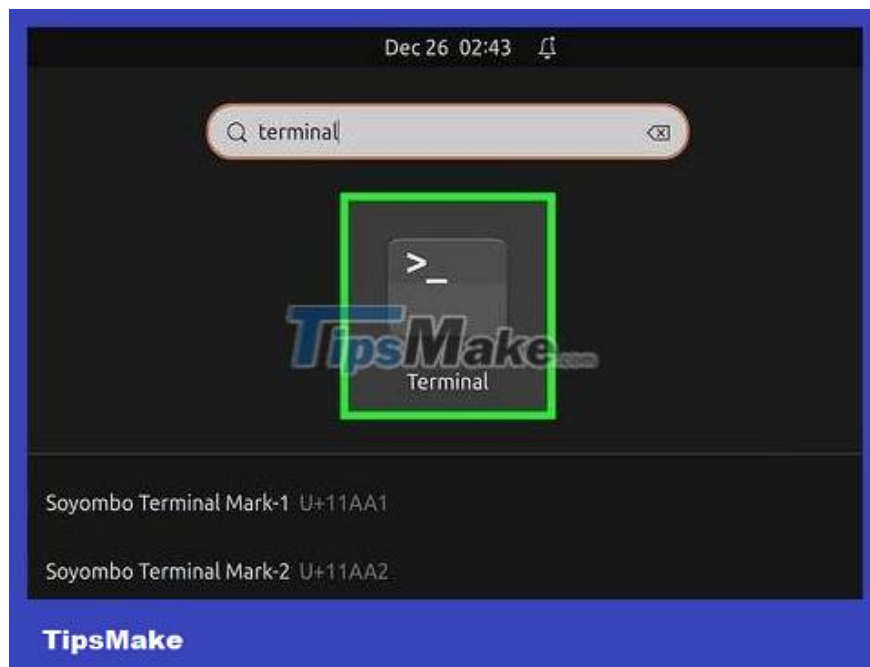
**Press ? Enter.** The command will execute and create an ISO file including the files located in the selected directory. This ISO file will be in the main directory.

The system may ask you to enter a password before the ISO file is created. Once there, enter your password and press ? Enter.

## Copy ISO file from CD



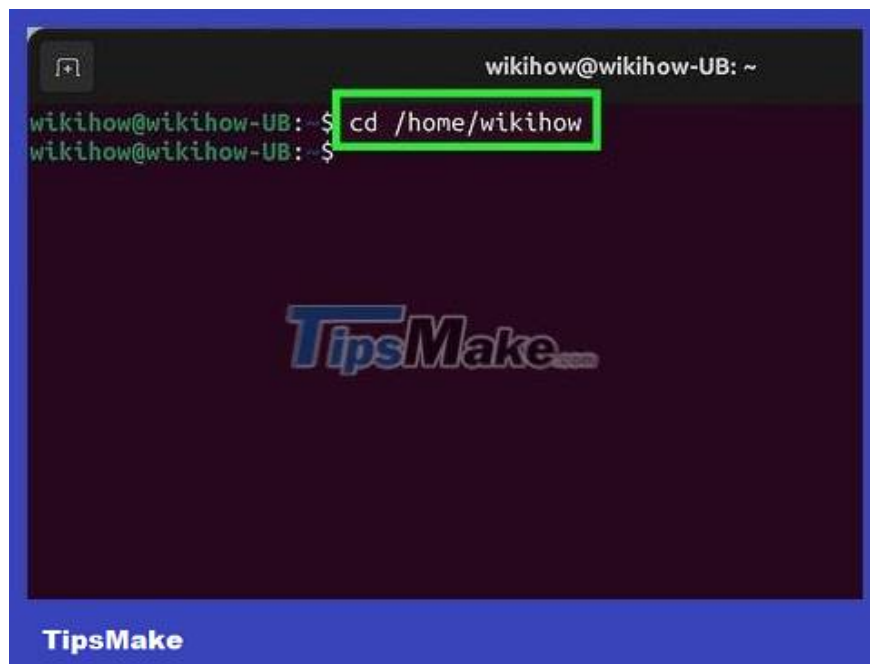
**Insert the CD-RW disc you want to copy into your computer.** You cannot copy an ISO file from a read/write CD (such as an audio CD or movie DVD).



**Open Terminal.** Open **Menu** , then click **Terminal** to open. The Terminal application is a way for you to access the command line similar to Command Prompt on Windows or Terminal on Mac.

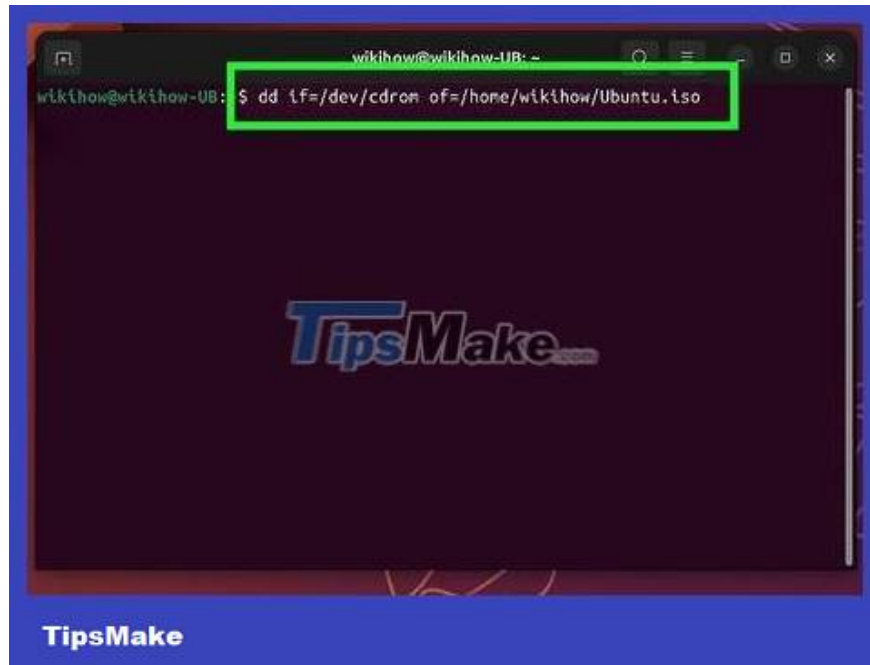
Linux distributions have different arrangements, so you need to find the Terminal application in a certain folder in the **Menu** section .

You may need to find Terminal on your desktop, or in the toolbar at the top/bottom of the screen.



**Enter the "change directory" command.** Please type `cd /home/username/` (replace your username with **username** ) then press ? Enter. Your current directory will be changed to your **home** directory .

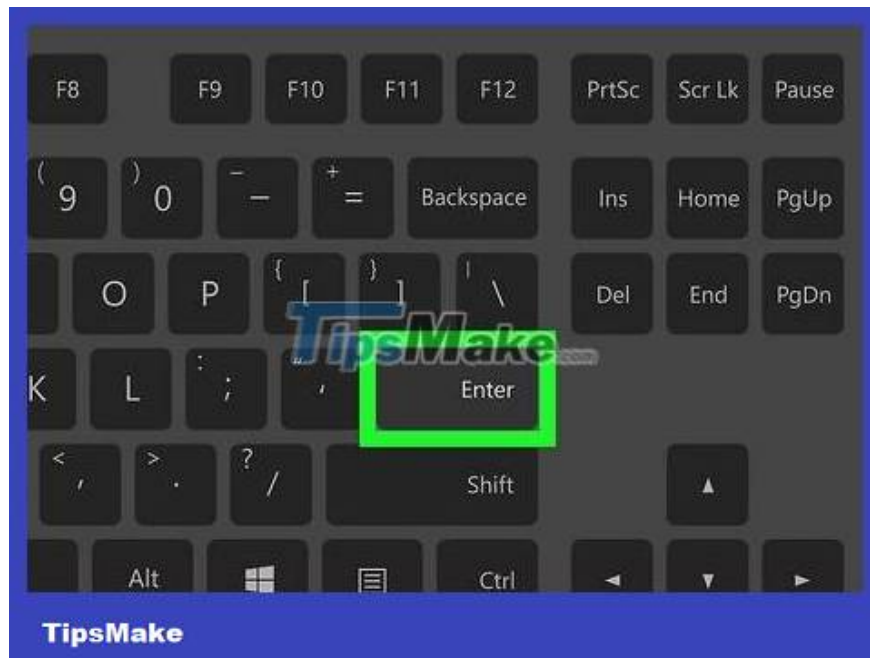
For example, if your username is "teresa" then the command to enter is `cd /home/teresa/`.



**Enter the burning command.** Type `dd if=/dev/cdrom of=/home/username/iso-name.iso`, replacing `/dev/cdrom` with the CD location and `iso-name` with the name of the ISO file you want to put.

For example, you need to type `of=/home/username/pudding.iso` if you want to create an ISO file named "pudding" in your home directory.

If the computer has multiple CD drives, the drives will be numbered from 0 up (for example, the first drive might be named "cd0", the second drive would be "cd1", etc.) .



**Press ? Enter.** As long as the directory of the CD is correct, the computer will create an ISO file from the content on the CD and save it to the main directory.

The system may ask you to enter a password before the ISO file is created. Once there, enter your password and press ? Enter.

You finished reading the article "**How to Create ISO Files on Linux**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.

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